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Effectiveness and safety of medicines used in COPD patients

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Propositions | Stellingen

Belonging to the thesis

Effectiveness and safety of medicines used in COPD patients Pharmacoepidemiological studies

1. Prophylactic antibiotics, especially macrolides, are effective in preventing exacerbations of COPD, irrespective of the duration or schedule.
2. Doxycycline is an effective antibiotic for treating COPD exacerbations in addition to systemic corticosteroids.
3. COPD patients with advanced age benefit more from antibiotics during exacerbations than younger patients, which may due to their susceptibility to bacterial infections.
4. Because an association is not equal to causation, we need valid study designs with more clinical information to further evaluate its causality and reduce confounding bias.
5. As polypharmacy is a very common problem in patients with COPD, more attention should be paid to potential DDIs to avoid related drug adverse events and treatment failure.
6. Varenicline as an effective medicine for smoking cessation does not appear to be associated with the risk of neuropsychiatric adverse events in both the general and COPD population.
7. Prescription sequence symmetry analysis is a self-controlled study design that can be used as an effective tool for post-market surveillance of medicines.
8. A river cuts through a rock, not because of its power, but because of its persistence. (James Watkins)
9. The hurrier I go, the behinder I get. (Lewis Carrol)

Yuanyuan Wang
February, 2020